**Description**

Zomato is a leading online food delivery platform that connects customers with a wide range of restaurants. With a vast network of partner restaurants, Zomato aims to offer diverse culinary options to its users. The dataset provided includes two tables: "Location" and "Rating." The "Location" table contains crucial information about restaurants, such as their names, locations, cuisines, and cities. The "Rating" table provides insights into restaurant performance, including ratings, votes, and cost details. This dataset will serve as a valuable resource for Zomato to analyse restaurant data and gain insights into customer preferences, allowing for better decision-making and strategy formulation.

As a data analyst at Zomato, your primary responsibility is to analyse the provided dataset and extract meaningful insights. Begin by importing the dataset into Tableau and performing a data join operation to combine the "Location" and "Rating" tables based on a suitable join key, such as the restaurant ID. This join will create a unified dataset that incorporates information about restaurant locations, cuisines, ratings, votes, and costs.

The analysis of the combined dataset can provide valuable insights to inform Zomato's strategy and decision-making processes. Start by examining the distribution of restaurants across different locations and cities. Create a table visualization in Tableau to showcase the number of restaurants in each city, sorted in descending order. This will help identify cities with a high concentration of restaurants and guide Zomato's marketing efforts and restaurant partnerships.

The dataset provided to you has the following two tables and their details are as follows:

**Table – Location**: The "Location" table contains information about various restaurants, including their names, locations, localities, cities, and cuisines. The table has the following columns:

**ID**: A unique identifier for each restaurant.

**Name**: The name of the restaurant.

**Location**: The specific address or area where the restaurant is situated.

**Locality**: The locality or district where the restaurant is located.

**City**: The city in which the restaurant operates.

**Cuisine**: The type of cuisine served by the restaurant. It may include multiple cuisines separated by commas.

**Table – Rating:** The "Rating" table provides details about the ratings, votes, and cost of various restaurants. The table includes the following columns:

**r\_id**: A unique identifier for each restaurant.

**Rating**: The average rating of the restaurant, indicating customer satisfaction.

**Votes**: The total number of votes received by the restaurant.

**Cost**: The average cost of dining at the restaurant, providing an indication of price range.

**Questions:**

1. Identify the unique cuisines available in the dataset. How many different cuisines are represented?
2. Find the top 5 most common cuisines across all locations. What percentage of total entries do they represent?
3. List all the locations in a specific city (e.g., "City A") where a particular cuisine (e.g., "Chinese") is served.
4. Determine the city with the highest number of unique cuisines. How many unique cuisines does it have?
5. Identify the cities where more than 50% of the locations serve at least one common cuisine. Which cuisines are these?
6. Calculate the average rating across all locations. Exclude entries with no votes.
7. Identify the top 10 locations with the highest votes and their respective average ratings.
8. Determine the average cost of locations with a rating above 4.0. How does it compare to the average cost of locations with a rating below 3.0?
9. Find the location with the highest rating-to-cost ratio. How does its vote count compare to the overall average vote count?
10. Calculate the weighted average rating for each location based on the number of votes. How do these compare to the simple average ratings?
11. Find the city with the highest average rating across all its locations.
12. Identify the cuisine with the highest average cost and its corresponding average rating.
13. For each city, determine the average cost of locations serving a specific cuisine. Which city has the highest average cost for that cuisine?
14. Identify the top 3 cities with the most expensive locations. How do their average ratings and vote counts compare?
15. Create a list of locations where the rating is above 4.0, the cost is below the median cost, and the number of votes is above the median.
16. For each city, find the location with the highest rating that serves a cuisine of your choice (e.g., "Italian"). What is its cost and vote count?
17. Determine the correlation between the cost and rating across all locations. Does higher cost correlate with higher ratings?
18. Identify locations with exceptionally high ratings (above the 95th percentile) but low votes (below the 10th percentile). What cuisines do they serve?
19. List the top 5 cuisines with the highest average rating across all locations.
20. Find cities where the most popular cuisine (by number of locations) also has the highest average rating.
21. Cuisine Diversity Analysis:  
    For each city, calculate a "cuisine diversity score," defined as the ratio of unique cuisines to the total number of locations. Identify the city with the highest diversity score and compare its average rating and cost to other cities.
22. Rating-Weighted Cost Analysis:  
    Create a "rating-weighted cost" metric for each location, defined as:

Rating-Weighted Cost=Cost×(Rating/5)\text{Rating-Weighted Cost} = \text{Cost} \times (\text{Rating} / 5)Rating-Weighted Cost=Cost×(Rating/5)

Identify the top 5 locations with the highest rating-weighted cost and analyse their vote counts and cuisines.

1. City-Level Analysis of Underperforming Locations:  
   Define an underperforming location as one where the rating is below 3.0 and the votes are below the median. For each city, determine the percentage of underperforming locations. Which city has the highest percentage, and what are the common cuisines among these locations?
2. Impact of Cost on Votes:  
   Analyse the relationship between cost and votes. Specifically, identify the cost range (e.g., 0–500, 500–1000, etc.) that contributes to the highest total number of votes across all locations. How does the average rating in this cost range compare to others?
3. Cuisine-Specific Popularity by Votes:  
   For each cuisine, calculate the average votes per location in each city. Identify the cuisine that is most consistently popular (highest average votes) across all cities and analyse its cost and rating distribution.
4. Lastly present all the details in Dashboard’s make 2 dashboard’s each dashboards’ having different information make it properly interconnected.